

For EUROPE & AMERICA  
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for  
PRIVATE SUBSCRIPTIONS AT THE  
PORTS  
A Comprehensive and Complete  
Record of the  
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST  
is given in the  
HONGKONG WEEKLY  
PRESS,  
with which is incorporated the  
CHINA OVERSEAS TRADE REPORT.  
Subscription paid in advance, \$12  
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the World \$2.

# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

No. 15,462. 號二十六百四十五萬一第一日十三月九月三十三緒光 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5TH, 1907. 二拜禮 號五月一十年七零百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.



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HYGIENOL  
A POWERFUL DISINFECTANT  
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CHEAP HARMLESS, EFFECTIVE  
Per Pint Tin ..... 50 cents  
" Gallon ..... 32.00

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LIMITED,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.  
a1005

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORTLAND CEMENT.  
In Casks 375 lbs. net \$5.00 per cask ex Factory.  
In Bags 250 lbs. net \$3.00 per bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1907. a1046

AUTOMATIC BROWNING  
POCKET PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.65 mm.  
With CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES  
FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.  
SIEMSSSEN & CO.  
Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. a1046

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CALIBRE 7.63 mm.  
With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES  
FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.  
CARLOWITZ & CO. Agents.  
Hongkong, 13th March, 1907. a1046

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY Popular English Manufacturers. In  
all Bore and Sizes.  
SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED  
SHOT. From No. 10 to SSSG. at \$6.47 and  
\$7.50 per 100 SPORTING REQUISITES  
and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.  
WM. SCHMIDT & CO.  
Hongkong, 26th October, 1908. a1069

A LING & CO.,  
19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL  
(Next to Messrs. KUEN & KOMOR).

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS  
STORE.

Photographic Goods of every Description  
in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken.  
Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. a1091

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26, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

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PHOTO SUPPLIES  
IN THE COLONY.  
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING  
UNDERTAKEN.

A. TACK & CO.  
Hongkong, 16th October, 1907. a1077

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
3.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
NIGHT CARS. 9.45 to 11.15 p.m.,  
every 1 hour.

SATURDAY.

Extra Cars at 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SUNDAY.

9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
9.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes.  
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 Noon. Every 15 minutes.  
12.00 Noon to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
NIGHT CARS at 8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m., 9.45 to  
11.15 p.m., every half hour.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Com-  
pany's Office, Alexandra Building, Des Vœux  
Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREY & SON,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 9th May, 1907. a1077

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GENUINE BARGAIN SALE.  
ENLARGEMENT OF OUR  
LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

We are offering our Complete NEW SEASON'S Delivery of

AUTUMN & WINTER GOODS  
AT 25% DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

This affords a really excellent opportunity for Ladies to obtain absolutely NEW GOODS at exceptionally low prices and much less than in London.

STOCK COMPRISES:—Large Selection of Latest Styles in—HATS, COSTUMES, SKIRTS, BLOUSES, COATS, HOSIERY, RUFFLES, BOOTS AND SHOES, BELTS, UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.

SALE COMMENCES MONDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER. CLOSES 14TH NOVEMBER.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. 33

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CUTLER, PALMER & CO..

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

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LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA

ESTABLISHED 1815.

Per Case.

BRANDY ★★★★ \$21.50

" ★★★ 19.00

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EXTRA DRY (Gout Americain).

BRUT (Cordon Rouge).

SALES IN THE UNITED STATES EXCEED THE TOTAL OF ALL OTHER BRANDS.

SERVED IN ALL CLUBS AND FIRST-CLASS HOTELS, AND OBTAINABLE  
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Hongkong, 1st June, 1907. a1017

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HORSEHEAD' BRAND.



\$18.00 PER CASK... 4 DOZEN QUARTS.

20.00 " 8 PINTS,

24.00 " 12 SPLITS.

LESS 10% OWING TO HIGH RATE OF EXCHANGE.

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CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

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Hongkong, 15th October, 1907.

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Dining accommodation for 300 Persons  
Well Furnished Reception Rooms  
Private Bar and Billiard Room for Hotel  
Residents  
Electric Lifts to each Floor.  
Electric Lighting and Fans  
Telephones on every Floor.  
Every Comfort  
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms  
Ladies' Cloak Room  
Matron in attendance  
CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS.  
a142 A. F. DAVIES, Manager.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.  
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.  
Hot and Cold Water throughout.  
Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans (if required).  
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.  
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.  
For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. a1704

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PRIVATE HOTEL.

APPROACH FROM KENNEDY ROAD AND  
MACDONNEL ROAD.  
Telephone No. 134.  
Telegraphic Address: { "SACHSOLA."  
ELECTRIC LIGHT, Hot and Cold Water  
throughout. Billiards, Tennis, Croquet,  
putting green and fine stabling for horses.  
Proprietress, MRS. G. SACHSE.

THE GRAND HOTEL,  
DIVISION STREET, KOBE.

FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

COMFORTABLE & AIRY BEDROOMS  
Situated in close proximity to the Harbour  
and Railway Station.

BEST WINES AND LIQUORS SUPPLIED.  
Special arrangements for a long stay.  
F. DOMBALLE M. MAILLE Proprietaires.  
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(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH  
CHINA),  
MACAO.

HAS been re-opened under European  
management and most strict supervision  
as to food cleanliness and hygiene of the place.  
All comfort of a home.

A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of  
a few days' rest and quiet.

Comfortable accommodation for travellers  
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque  
town of Macao.

Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.  
Two steamers (a.s. Sui An and Sui Tot) daily to  
and from Hongkong, and two steamers to and  
from Canton, give easy communication with both  
these centres.

Telegraphic Address: "BOA VISTA."

For Terms apply THE MANAGER.

a124

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SHAMEEN—CANTON.

FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN HOTEL  
On the British Concession.  
Electrically Lighted.  
Every Modern comfort and Convenience at  
Reasonable Rates.  
Under the Personal Superintendence of  
H. HAYNES, late Manager Hongkong Hotel.

MACAO HOTEL.  
TELEGRAMS—FARMER, MACAO,  
MACAO, CHINA.

In the Centre of the Praia Grande.  
CAPT. T. AUSTIN, Manager.  
Both Hotels Electrically Lighted and under  
experienced European Management.

Every Comfort and Convenience for Resident  
and Tourists.

a131 W.M. FARMER, Proprietor.

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Every Comfort and Convenience for Resident  
and Tourists.

a131 W.M. FARMER, Proprietor.

In the Centre of the Praia Grande.

CAPT. T. AUSTIN, Manager.  
Both Hotels Electrically Lighted and under  
experienced European Management.

Every Comfort and Convenience for Resident

## INTIMATION.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.THE  
GREAT  
POPULARITY  
OF  
WATSON'S**E**

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH  
WHISKY

HAS BEEN ATTAINED BY ITS

## CONSISTENT EXCELLENCE

OF

QUALITY.

IT IS A

## PURE MALT

WHISKY

OF

## GENUINE AGE

AND

## FINE MELLOW

FLAVOUR.

PER DOZEN - - - \$15.00.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,

Hongkong, 4 November, 1907.

ment, which may, we trust, for a long time lay the bogue on the frontiers of our Indian Empire, and supplement the Anglo-Japanese Treaty in a very effective way. There will be patriotic Britons who will regret the expense of pulling the Tibetan chestnut out of the fire for China, and who will doubt if British interests in Persia have been sufficiently emphasised by this understanding; but on the whole it is a comfortable settlement of a group of troubles that leaves the Government's hands free to cope with Young India and the Kansu *haidas* crew. There is still the question of British interests in the Persian Gulf, but while the agreement holds good, there seems small likelihood of friction arising on that head. Russia has made an important admission which Sir Edward Grey thus notes in a despatch to Sir A. Nicolson:

The Arrangement respecting Persia is limited to the regions of the country touching the respective frontiers of Great Britain and Russia in Asia, and the Persian Gulf is not part of those regions, and is only partly in Persian territory. It has not therefore been considered appropriate to introduce into the Convention a positive declaration respecting special interests possessed by Great Britain in the Gulf, the result of British action in those waters for more than a hundred years.

His Majesty's Government have reason to believe that this question will not give rise to difficulties between the two Governments should developments arise which make further discussion affecting British interests in the Gulf necessary. For the Russian Government have in the course of the negotiations leading up to the conclusion of this Arrangement explicitly stated that they do not deny the special interests of Great Britain in the Persian Gulf—a statement of which His Majesty's Government have formally taken note.

In order to make it quite clear that the present Arrangement is not intended to affect the position in the Gulf, and does not imply any change of policy respecting it on the part of Great Britain, His Majesty's Government think it desirable to draw attention to previous declarations of British policy, and to reaffirm generally previous statements as to British interests in the Persian Gulf and the importance of maintaining them.

His Majesty's Government will continue to direct all their efforts to the preservation of the status quo in the Gulf and the maintenance of British trade; in doing so, they have no desire to exclude the legitimate trade of any other Power.

Persia's integrity and independence is mutually recognised by the contracting Powers, who delimit the areas adjoining their boundaries in which they will leave each other a free hand with regard to political and commercial concessions, avoiding competition. The status quo in Afghanistan is affirmed, with Great Britain's paramount influence amply recognized. Russia resists all pretensions to meddle there, and Britain promises not to attempt any such intrigues as have been alleged, with some reason, against Russia in the past. There is, moreover, to be the "open door" for trade. In Tibet, with which, as concerning China, we are most particularly interested, both Powers recognise the suzerain rights of China, and agree to let it absolutely alone, entering into no negotiations except through China. This engagement does not exclude the direct relations between British commercial Agents and the Tibetan authorities provided for in Art. V. of the Convention between Great Britain and Tibet of the 7th September, 1904, and confirmed by the Convention between Great Britain and China of the 27th April, 1906; nor does it modify the engagements entered into by Great Britain and China in Article I of the said Convention of 1906. It is clearly understood that Buddhists, subjects of Great Britain or of Russia, may enter into direct relations on strictly religious matters with the DALAI LAMA and the other representatives of Buddhism in Tibet; the Governments of Great Britain and Russia engage, as far as they are concerned, not to allow those relations to infringe the stipulations of the present arrangement. The two Governments respectively engage not to send representatives to Lhasa, and to refrain from obtaining any concessions whatever. In an annex, Great Britain reaffirms the Declaration, signed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India and appended to the ratification of the Convention of the 7th September, 1904, to the effect that the occupation of the Chumbi Valley by British forces shall cease after the payment of three annual instalments of the indemnity of 25,000,000 rupees, provided that the trade marts mentioned in Article II of that Convention have been effectively opened for three years, and that in the meantime the Tibetan authorities have faithfully complied in all respects with the terms of the said Convention of 1904. It is clearly understood that if the occupation of the Chumbi Valley by the British forces has, for any reason, not been terminated at the time anticipated in the above Declaration, the British and Russian Governments will enter upon a friendly exchange of views on this subject. Meanwhile, for three years, and apparently as an extra precaution against trouble, all scientific expeditions into Tibet are to be discouraged.

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Codes: A.B.C. 6th Ed. Lieber.

P. O. Box, 84. Telephone No. 12.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD C.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 5TH, 1907.

It has been noted before how the cause of peace is being served by the multiplication of *ententes* and conventions. The way all the Powers are now amicably involved would seem to be the surest guarantee against avoidable war. The idealists who put their faith to the Hague ideal will say that treaties have failed, in the past to prevent war, but that is a cheap argument, and applies with equal force to arbitration and the reduction of armaments. It has been pointed out repeatedly that under the most complete arrangements for international law the Powers would have to maintain forces to deal with such of their number as might repudiate, in certain circumstances, their submission to such an international tribunal. In brief, as we said during the opening stages of the last war, international law necessitates an international police force to enforce it. It is not war in general, then, that should be preached against, but the easily avoidable conflicts, such as the one which the irresponsible Press of America would like to precipitate with Japan, or such as the halfpenny ghouls of Fleet Street periodically dream of among the European Powers. These mischief-makers ought to be completely foiled by the international arrangements of the last year or two. The alttest example is the Anglo-Russian agree-

ment, which may, we trust, for a long time lay the bogue on the frontiers of our Indian Empire, and supplement the Anglo-Japanese Treaty in a very effective way. There will be patriotic Britons who will regret the expense of pulling the Tibetan chestnut out of the fire for China, and who will doubt if British interests in Persia have been sufficiently emphasised by this understanding; but on the whole it is a comfortable settlement of a group of troubles that leaves the Government's hands free to cope with Young India and the Kansu *haidas* crew. There is still the question of British interests in the Persian Gulf, but while the agreement holds good, there seems small likelihood of friction arising on that head. Russia has made an important admission which Sir Edward Grey thus notes in a despatch to Sir A. Nicolson:

The English Mail of the 5th October was delivered in London on the 2nd inst.

The cholera scare is abating. There were only seven deaths last week, and three new cases, all from the same batch of importers.

An American bluesocket who refused to pay his rath fare, and assaulted the Indian constable who interfered, was yesterday fined \$7 by Mr. Hazelton at the Magistracy.

Last night the members of the Royal Engineer Variety Club held another of their successful concerts at Wellington Barracks. There was an excellent programme of sentimental and comic songs which were well received by an appreciative audience.

Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. are in receipt of telegraphic advice from Singapore informing them that the crushing of the East Australian Gold Mining Co. Ltd. for the past month yielded 1057 ozs. gold from 5222 tons stone, and cyanide, 216 ozs. from 860 tons.

The Arrangement respecting Persia is limited to the regions of the country touching the respective frontiers of Great Britain and Russia in Asia, and the Persian Gulf is not part of those regions, and is only partly in Persian territory. It has not therefore been considered appropriate to introduce into the Convention a positive declaration respecting special interests possessed by Great Britain in the Gulf, the result of British action in those waters for more than a hundred years.

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P. O. Box, 84. Telephone No. 12.

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## TELEGRAMS.

## ["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE]

## NORWAY.

LONDON, November 4th.

The Powers have combined to guarantee the territorial integrity of Norway.

## MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

LONDON, November 4th.

The Conservative papers point out that the municipal elections throughout the United Kingdom show a crushing defeat of Liberal and Socialist candidates.

## AMERICA'S CRISIS.

LONDON, November 4th.

The financial anxieties of the United States will probably call for a special session of Congress.

## SHANGHAI RACES.

HEAVY GOING.

SHANGHAI, November 4th.

There was a soft course for the opening races of our Jockey Club's Autumn meeting.

MALDO PLATE.—Value, Th. 25. Half a mile, 19 entries.

Mr. Ballou's *Autumn*, 158 lbs. (Mr. Schorr)Mr. Manchester's *Snippet*, 155 lbs. (Mr. Railton)Mr. N. W. Hickling's *Maybury*, 155 lbs. (Mr. Johnstone)Mr. Qu-bao's *Autumn*, 155 lbs. (Mr. Hayes)Mr. Fairrader's *Raceland* 155 lbs. (Mr. Crighton)Mr. Qu-bao's *Rurio* 152 lbs. (Mr. Moller)Mr. John Peel's *Cotswold* 153 lbs. (Mr. Johnstone)

Time, 1.02-4.5.

FAIR-WAH STAKES.—Value, Th. 40. One mile, 23 entries.

Mr. Fairrader's *Raceland* 155 lbs. (Mr. Crighton)Mr. Qu-bao's *Rurio* 152 lbs. (Mr. Hayes)Mr. John Peel's *Cotswold* 153 lbs. (Mr. Hayes)

Time, 2.13-2.5.

MAIDEN STAKES.—Value, Th. 4.0. Three-quarters of a mile, 43 entries.

Mr. Beverly's *Tanton* 155 lbs. (Mr. Reid)Mr. California's *Earthquake* 152 lbs. (Mr. Vida)Messrs. Toog & Speeles' *Hunter* 158 lbs. (Mr. Willemeier)

Time, 1.36-2.5.

CLUB CUP.—Value, Th. 25. Two miles, 27 entries.

Mr. Henry Morris' *Heathfield* 155 lbs. (Mr. Master)Mr. Crighton's *Cassler* 155 lbs. (Mr. Hayes)Mr. Crighton's *Jaggers* 152 lbs. (Mr. Lawrence)

Time, 4.41-4.5.

BRITISH NAVY CUP.—Presented. One mile, 16 entries.

Mr. Ballou's *Gemini* 155 lbs. (Mr. Schorr)Mr. Fairrader's *Martles* 161 lbs. (Mr. Alderton)Mr. Mellow's *St. Olaf* 158 lbs. (Mr. Cummings)

Time, 2.15-3.5.

FAIR-WAH STAKES.—Value, Th. 250. One mile and a half, 29 entries.

Mr. Barley's *Moriak* 155 lbs. (Mr. Crighton)Mr. Marius' *Argante* 155 lbs. (Mr. Vida)Uncle Charlie's *Maryland* 158 lbs. (Mr. Hayes)

Time, 3.36.

ECLIPSE STAKES.—Value, Th. 30. One mile and a quarter, 37 entries.

Uncle Charlie's *Colored* 155 lbs. (Mr. Hayes)Mr. Fernando's *Curris* 152 lbs. (Mr. Lawrence)

## THE NEW BILLIARDS.

## POSITION OF THE ABC-OVAL TABLE.

The inventors of the arc-oval billiard table had a serious purpose in view when they set out to explore the possibilities of the angles of rebound of the parts of the arcs of the two large and two small circles which go to form the long and short sides of the oval. Of recent years the green cloth has not excited that potent fascination which it was wont to possess. Many reasons have been adduced. "Bridge" say some, while others find a perfectly adequate explanation in the dreary monotony of tip-of-the-table play, nursery carousels, and the "freak" anchor stroke which have come to be, because of the exigencies of the struggle for supremacy the stock-in-trade of the leading professional players to the elimination of all the charm pertaining to variety.

After the recent play at the National Sporting Club, it can be freely admitted that the purpose of the inventors has been achieved. It may be that with further knowledge the arc-oval will be found to harbour possibilities as disastrous to the open game as the present "two squares" shape, but John Roberts and Weiss have certainly not approached their discovery as yet. The proverbial "earth ad of mystery" is innocent of tricks when compared with the new table.

Time after time Roberts played what appeared to be perfectly obvious strokes with astonishing results. There was all the old wizardry, delicacy, and accuracy so long as the cushions were left severely alone, but the moment they were touched the unexpected happened. Long bursts of laughter are not usual when John Roberts is hardhanded, but the audience last week perforce succumbed to the irresistibly comic attitude of the champion when he stood waiting to see what would be the final resting place of a ball which had done pretty nearly everything except what it was expected to do. Weiss has proved himself more familiar with the new table than his great opponent, and some brilliant results have been achieved, but it is in connection with the common game that the arc-oval must have its bid for popularity. Whether the pockets should be retained or not is a question which must remain to be answered in the light of future results. The arcs have opened up an entirely fresh field of study in the science of billiards. To see that the innumerable "fakes" which Roberts and Weiss made last week are inevitable under the new conditions is obviously absurd.

The new game should become popular. There is, as it is at present played, no monotony about it, and the scientific player will find ample scope for his ingenuity in developing the game. At the same time the amateur is satisfied with the two-square-table, and it might be well to consider whether the removal of the pockets of the arc-oval table would not establish it as the table of the cannon game, thus placing it on a more satisfactory basis than it would occupy as a rival of the established table.

## BYGONE CHILDREN.

A lady has written an interesting book called "English Children in the Olden Time." In its early pages we are given a comfortable feeling by the mere statement that "babies were certainly washed, and washed by a fire, in very early days," and that "in a most comfortable picture of a lady's bed chamber, from a Harleian manuscript of the middle of the fifteenth century, we see a nurse dressing a baby in front of a blazing wood fire." So, too, the fear of "too much dallying and fond cooing," expressed in a later century, is an eloquent pleasant proof that children's lives were not entirely made up of book and birch rod. But it must be acknowledged that the prevalence of these is depressing; the children of Elizabeth's reign began to attend school at the age of seven and the hours were from six to eleven and one to six; instead of becoming completely stunted, as might have been supposed, they seem to have acquired an astonishing amount of learning. Mrs. Godfrey refers to the parrotlike restoration of our day that "modern children are so precocious," and pertinently bids us remember the children of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; their knowledge of Latin at the age of five was not looked upon as matter for special wonder. As for the rest, its ubiquity is truly appalling; other records than Mrs. Godfrey's attest to its abuse in every age. Would-be reformers protested, but apparently with small result. The stupid brutalitv with which children were treated is spelt in this reader a retrospective vindictiveness; he wishes that necromancy could revive some Elizabethan and other parents, and pedagogues, and that vengeance might be wreaked upon them. But it was not all birds; there is little of it in a most entertaining chapter, "Nurture in the King's Courts," which appeals to the almost King's Courts, which appeals to the almost universal enjoyment of little facts about other people—to the love of gossip, in so many words. "The Babe's Book" was written in 175 for the instruction of "sixty-four" at the Court of Edward IV, and contains some delightful maxims and precepts.

Do not dip your meat in the salt-cellars, nor put your knife in your mouth; taste of every dish, but when your plate is taken away, do not ask for it again; do not break your meat like a labourer. . . . When the meal is over, clean your knives and put them away; keep your seat still you have washed, then go to the high table, and stand until Grace is said.

Even so, too, has some remarks to make on manners, politeness, which decorum forbids us to quote but which make capital reading. The chapter on the Puritan child would be saddening were it not so irresistibly ludicrous. At this date we can enjoy the luxury of laughing over Jane's assertion to parents: "Your child is never too little to go to hell"; and that of the "gratly country schoolmistress" "Every mother's child of you is by nature children of wrath." Jane's further suggests to parents: "Put your child down upon learning their Catechism and the Scriptures and getting to pray and weep by themselves." Poor children! The very babes and sucklings responded to the call, and we read of "A child that was admirably affected with the things of God when he was between two and three years old. With a brief account of his death"; of "A notorious wicked child that was taken up for Beating and admirably converted. His Holy Life and Joyful Death when he was nine years old"; "Mr. John Lougham" who at five and a half could repeat perfectly the Assembly's Shorter Catechism, and would frequently question a sister younger than himself, whether she put her trust in God."

## AMAZING SPEECH BY A BISHOP.

## THE ERA OF SOCIALISM AND CO-OPERATION PREDICTED.

A striking speech on Socialism was made by the Bishop of Stepney in addressing a crowded men's meeting in connection with the Church Congress at Yarmouth last month.

"We see the tide of a great movement, which, whether we like it or not, is going to be the life of the people of England in the twentieth century," said the Bishop. "There is abundance of luxury, but there is appalling abundance of poverty. The nineteenth century forgot it is not enough to produce wealth lavishly, it is important how it is distributed. A reaction is bound to come, and some of us welcome it.

The nineteenth century was the period of individualism and competition. The twentieth century will take its place as the era of Socialism and co-operation.

"What is to be the attitude of the Church? It cannot be one of mere opposition. The question is not whether we can arrest it, but whether the influence of Christ can lead and guide it; whether it can be made a movement which will come gradually and naturally, or suddenly and dangerously; whether it will be a movement of peace or of violence, of justice or injustice."

The Church, he added, could belong to no party. They might sympathise with the labour movement, but they must remain in it that labour has its due as well as its rights.

The great national movement now in course of organisation against the serious menace of Socialism has aroused the various Socialist organisations in London to abnormal activity.

The most striking step has been taken by the Social Democratic Federation in the shape of a list of "immediate reforms." No more striking illustration of the complete upheaval of society contemplated by Socialists could be found than is contained in this amazing programme. Its principal items are as follows:

Abolition of the Monarchy.

Reputation of the National Debt.

Abolition of all indirect taxation.

Introduction of cumulative tax on all incomes and inheritances exceeding £300.

Free maintenance for all attending State schools.

Public ownership of food and coal supply.

Nationalisation of the trusts.

Establishment of State pawnshops.

Establishment of State restaurants.

Free State insurance of the drink traffic.

Free State insurance against sickness and accident.

Abolition of standing armies.

Abolition of courts-martial.

The Social Democratic Federation are making it impossible for any one to mistake their objects. In a new pamphlet they admit they are proclaiming and preaching the class war, and urge it to the utmost. They appeal to working men to carry on the war "by making themselves masters of their own country and of all its resources, political and material."

They openly advocate trusts and similar monopolies, and claim that when industries reach the trust form they are ripe for socialisation.

Dealing with the Army, they are the foes of all forms of patriotism and allege that standing armies are simply instruments of oppression and aggression in the hands of the dominant class.

The Fabians have already arranged a series of elementary lectures on Socialism, which will be held in London during the winter. During October their lecture programme for London alone includes no fewer than twenty-four organised meetings, while the street-corner and park orator will be at work in every borough. A new Fabian group has been formed in South-East London, and lectures are being arranged in every corner of the metropolis. A campaign is also being organised, the object of which is to promote the spread of Socialism among students at the various universities.

## SEA POWER.

## NEW NAVAL BASES FOR GERMANY AND THE STATES.

It is announced on good authority, says the Berlin correspondent of "The Standard," that in the near future the port of Wilhelmshaven will become the headquarters of the German Navy instead of Kiel, which is regarded as being too remote from those waters in which the German fleet would necessarily operate in the event of war. Few docks are being constructed with all possible rapidity at Wilhelmshaven, and other necessary preparations are being made to provide accommodation for Germany's greatest warships at this port.

These preparations will be completed by the end of 1908, and Wilhelmshaven will become the principal base of the German Navy early in 1909. The German Dreadnoughts, two of which will be completed by that time, will be assigned to Wilhelmshaven, as their home port, as well as the other most powerful battleships of the German fleet.

A despatch from Washington states that the naval programme which will be laid before the next Congress is a stupendous one, aiming at placing the navy in complete readiness for war.

This programme, it is added, has the full support of the President. Pearl Harbour, an inlet with a narrow mouth a few miles west of Honolulu, will, under the new proposals, probably become the great naval base for the Central Pacific. Bremerhaven will have increased dock accommodation, and Guam (the southernmost and largest of the Mariana Islands), with Subig Bay, in the Philippines, will also be made fortified naval stations. The President will insist on a big battleship programme, looking to the creation of another great fleet in the Atlantic.

## POLITICS IN PORTUGAL.

## BOYCOTT OF ROYAL FAMILY.

All the ex-Ministers and leading men of the Opposition threatened to abstain from attending the reception of the Crown Prince at the Naval Arsenal, on the occasion of his Royal Highness's return from Africa, and from offering their congratulations to the King and Queen.

Independent opinion in high circles is to the effect that the present nervousness of parties is causing them to make demonstrations against the prestige of the Royal power without any intent to the nation or to the Monarchist parties themselves.

Senhor Cunha, formerly President of the House of Peers, told a journalist that he had confidence in the action of the Progressives and Monarchists, but that personally he was not dismayed at the idea of a Republic.

The newspapers here publish extracts from the Portuguese South African Press commenting on the lack of cordiality which Lord Selborne is stated to have shown in receiving the Crown Prince of Portugal, and, previously, the Governor-General of Mozambique, Captain Azevedo Coutinho, at Pretoria. The journals remark upon the enthusiasm of the reception which was given to Lord Selborne's predecessor and to the Duke of Connaught when they visited Lourenco Marques. The papers add, however, that the brilliant receptions accorded to the Crown Prince at Johannesburg and in Natal compensated for Lord Selborne's coldness.

## THE PEACE OF THE PACIFIC.

## MISSION WORK IN CHINA.

The largest of the oceans has up to the present time played only a comparatively small part in history; it has in fact justified its title. But the tendency of events goes to show that this condition of things is not likely to continue. The world's political centre of gravity is slowly but steadily shifting in accordance with Berkeley's prophetic aphorism, and the naval achievements of Dewey at Manila and Togo at Tsushima may be regarded merely as introductory illustrations of those warlike events which are almost inevitably destined to be played out upon that vast expanse of sea stretching from Kamtschatka to New Zealand, and from Panama to Singapore.

The interests concerned in the area thus indicated are almost world-wide in their extension, and, if not at present sharply conflicting, are at least sufficiently complex to contain numerous potentialities of danger. On the American side of the Pacific no problem exists nor is one likely to arise in the immediate future. Chile, Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia are only technically, but not in any comprehensive sense, to be classed as communities of the Pacific, the nearing possibilities of Canada upon her western side hardly commencing to develop, and the United States, as represented by the coast of Oregon and California, stand remote and, as it should seem, in different with respect to the larger affairs of the Pacific. This, however, is very far from being really the case. Her ownership of the Sandwich Islands and her status at Samoa act as links in a chain which drags the Union "overseas" beyond its natural boundaries, while finally the possession of the Philippines places the United States as a prominent partner, player, or protagonist—whether we like to term it—in the solution of the problem of the Pacific.

The component parts of that problem are concentrated on the Asiatic side, where, in addition to the American constituent just referred to there is the indigenous element represented by Japan, the semi-indigenous by Australia and New Zealand and their dependencies, and the European by the Crown Colonies of this country, and by the inular possessions in the Eastern Pacific of France, Germany, and Holland. It is something in the nature of an open secret, a fact tacitly understood but not explicitly acknowledged, that each membership in the heptarchy constitutes its own peculiar probability of furnishing occasion or providing a pretext for international complication. The semi-settlement arrived at in the case of the New Hebrides is obviously only temporary in its character. The matter has for the moment been patched up simply because France and England, being good friends, did not care to press to a definite conclusion an issue in which neither party felt itself to be vitally interested. But sooner or later a rearrangement will be found necessary, in which Australia will probably claim to pay a prominent part.

Though not superficially apparent it may well be that the greatest peril to the peace of the Pacific lurks insidiously but insistently in the condition of the Dutch Colonies. For more than ten years a smouldering state of warfare has prevailed in Sumatra, and still continues. In June last several attacks were made on Dutch bivouacs and patrols by Aborigines and other bands, and subsequently a detachment of troops "were attacked by villagers in concert with a band concealed in the vicinity." Towards the end of July disturbances took place at Matandar, Cales, and it appears only too evident that the Netherlands Government is unable to assert its authority firmly in the East Indian Colonies as a whole, while even in Java, which is in peaceable, the economic position is unsatisfactory, and "debit balances have become practically chronic." These things are not without a certain interest for Great Britain. The unrest in Atchia has unfortunately led to the increase of lawlessness, particularly piracy, in the Malay Peninsula and the Straits of Simeul, and therefore for material as well as humanitarian reasons we should welcome the restoration of order. Holland could secure this by accepting the assistance which would be willingly given her by her powerful neighbour both in Europe and in the Pacific. But such a service would only be rendered at a price, and the obstacle to this is the awkward fact that the existence of the Treaty of 1824 between Holland and Great Britain expressly forbids the acquisition by any foreign country of special commercial privileges in the Dutch East Indies.

The German Colonies in the Pacific are physically insignificant and fiscally unprofitable, but they give the Empire a status in that region, and, if opportunity offered, would serve as a convenient jumping point to expansion. The telegraphic cable convention with Holland in 1901 was generally regarded as a tentative and preliminary step in that direction. As we have seen, there is one difficulty in the way but the Pan-Germanic Party are by no means blind to the immense prospects of increased wealth and influence in the East which would result from the possible inclusion of Holland as a Federal State of the German Empire. It is, however, by no means certain that the ill-feeling existing between China and Japan might not—had the necessities of war or revolution would ever allow China to call in Japan; but those necessities know no law, and a confederation in China might be regarded as a greater evil by the Chinese civil power than the domination of Japan. At present the Japanese have considerable influence in the Chinese army, owing to the fact that many of the officers are being trained by the Japanese. I went over a college for military cadets which was taught and officered by Japanese. The boys march out, and they looked a very smart body of young officers. In the rooms we saw another sign of the times in the false pig-tails left off while in military uniform and only reassured with civil dress. It was noticeable that the only foreign language taught was Japanese. The Japanese influence is also being felt in another direction, and a direction which leads counter to the aggression that the young hot-heads of Japan hope to establish a domination in China. Among the many thousands of Chinese students who are going every year to the University of Tokyo an active revolutionary propaganda is going on. This fact and all that it implies was especially pointed out to me by an Italian who had spent many years in China; though, when I submitted his views to English people of experience in Chinese affairs, they repudiated them as altogether too improbable and too ill-founded in their character. But if Japan is to play a large part in Chinese history, her direct influence will hardly be favourable to European missions. At present it is generally regarded by missionaries as distinctly injurious. Though the Government of Japan is showing its inefficiency by the unpractical nature of its reforms and its weakness in not even making a serious effort to enforce these unpractical laws. Were it not weak its unskillfulness would be dangerous. The weakness of China may allow her to fall under the influence of her northern neighbour, Russia, who, either alone or more possibly in conjunction with Japan, may find herself almost forced into an alliance to secure her extensive trade interests. Certainly the projected line from Peking to Kinkiau will not render that influence less necessary or less possible. I will not, in a paper on missions, enlarge on the obvious truth that the ruler of Peking will then control the shortest road that leads to the fertile plains of Siberia and the rich mines of the Bokal region. This is theoretically true at present, as the railway to Daiby and Vladivostok leads through Manchuria; but it will be really true when Tsinian is as much the port for Irkutsk as it is now for Peking. There are questions that belong more to the sphere of diplomacy, and can be safely left to those very able diplomats who represent our country.

Such is the Government of China. A

## THE FOURTH ARTICLE CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES BY THE REV. LORDE WILLIAM GASKIN-CECIL READS AS FOLLOWS:—

In speaking of the future of missions there are obviously many factors to be considered. First, there is the internal condition of the country itself; then there are the external influences, such as those of the neighbouring nations, especially that of Japan, who is linked with China by an intellectual sympathy founded on that greatest of all bonds—a common classical literature and a common religious history. Then there are the mysterious moral influences which make the Chinese so weak in character that they cannot resist any temptation, any pleasure—a weakness which shows itself most strikingly in the national vice of opium smoking. Lastly, there are the special characteristics of the missions themselves; these are many, though, perhaps regrettably, they are grouped under the two heads Catholic and Protestant—division, which tends to become more accentuated than in other countries because the Protestant missions are chiefly English-speaking and a large proportion of the Catholic missions speak French.

Turning first to the internal condition of China. In the previous articles I have already told how everybody seems to expect a revolution, but as to whether that revolution will involve bloodshed or not there seems to be some difference of opinion. Some informants tell me that they thought the revolution would be solely anti-dynastic in its character, that the Chinese had learnt to regard the Manchus as foreigners, that they were taken with the cry "China for the Chinese," and that they would not rest till they had freed themselves from what they now consider a foreign yoke. They pointed out that this would be quite in accordance with historical precedent. The change of dynasties has always been accomplished in this way, and the Taiping rebellion was an effort which would have been successful if Gordon and other European officers had not aided the Chinese Government with their skill. If these informants are right, it is obviously impossible to form even an outside estimate as to the probable course of events, as the fixed of war must leave China in a wholly different state from what it was before, a state which may be bitterly hostile or else friendly disposed to Christianity, and may be either with about the same amount of probability. Other

and I am bound to add that among them were several Chinese gentlemen—think that there will be no such tragic end to China's rapid progress. They frankly said that the object of every Chinese is to get rid of every foreigner, more especially of the commercial foreigner, and that the reason Western knowledge is now so universally sought after is because there is a universal desire to render the presence of Europeans unnecessary.

According to these prophets, China will follow the example of Japan, and the future solution of mission problems should be looked for in the precedent that that country affords.

If these prophets are right it is, as I said in my last article, the course of wisdom to bind the infant Church in China to those of other lands that, when left alone in the face of a

possibly hostile civil power, they may be able to appeal for moral support to their original teachers. Which of these two prognostications is correct I will not attempt to decide; for, as an old resident in China put it when I asked him this very question,

"After three months' residence in China everybody can prophesy with confidence as to the future, but after forty years one feels one has not lived long enough in China to understand the Chinese."

All one can say with certainty is that the present movement is very rapid. A French missionary described it as "extraordinary."

Every one is discontented with the present state of affairs, and every one is confident that the future will be bright—the ruling classes because they realize the superiority of other countries, the coolie class because it realizes the comparative prosperity of other lands. Everybody believes that power and prosperity could be China's lot again, if she had once an efficient and modern form of government.

As regards the present, the government is vacillating, because it is and always is, always summarily required to free themselves from a given time from a habit which, however immoral, is proverbially one of the most impossible vices to break off, so difficult indeed that death sometimes ensues as a result of such an effort.

I am not exaggerating, some have actually died in their struggles to free themselves from this burden, and those who do not die suffer indescribable miser.

How any legislator could hope that such a law would not remain a dead letter it is hard to see. To enforce it is obviously impossible unless there were spies to follow all opium takers into their most private forms. Such a decree might alter the form in which opium is taken, it might encourage the substitution of opium pills for opium smoking, but it does nothing else.

The law under poppy is to be diminished every year till the poppy is extinct. The moment it is acted upon (which will probably be at a distant date) the poppy will become a more and more valuable crop, and the interest of every grower will be to bribe the local official not to see his crop. Such a decree is not likely to be carried out without the local mandarin an opportunity of squeezing the poor farmer. The practical difficulties of the situation have, I understand, prevented the decree being published in many districts of China



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## THE POPE AND MODERNISM.

By Father George Tyrrell in the Times.

As an argument the Encyclical falls dead for every one who regards its science theory as obsolete; for all who believe that truth has not been stagnating for centuries in theological seminaries, but has been steadily streaming on, with ever-increasing force and volume, in the channels which liberty has opened to its progress. If to the elaborate picture of "modern" Catholicism it opposes no equally elaborate picture of scholastic Catholicism, it is because this latter is assumed as well-known, or may be inferred from its counterpart, as substance from shadow. Let us, however, take a parting glance at the substance before passing on.

Religion is derived by deductive reasoning from natural and miraculous phenomena. God is not reached through inward religious experience, but by argument. The divinity of Christ and Christianity can be thus argued so as to coerce the understanding. The Roman Catholic Church, with the Papacy, the sacraments, and all its institutions and dogmas, was in its entirety, the immediate creation of Christ when upon earth. There has been no vital development, but only mechanical unpacking of what was given from the first. The Scriptures were dictated by God, and are final in questions of science and history. All doctrinal questions and ecclesiastical authority is mediated through the infallible Pope from God to the Church. The Church is the purely passive recipient of the guidance so received. The Bishops are mere delegates of the Pope; the priests of the Bishops. The laity have no active share of any kind in ecclesiastical concerns; still less in the so-called growth of the Church's mind. Obedience and penitentiary occur as their sole duties. Science is subject to the control of scholastic theology; secular government is subject to the control of ecclesiastical government in mixed matters. Their jurisdiction is in the same order; only in different departments. There has been no true enlightenment and progress in modern times outside the Church. There is no element of truth in any other religious system.

For the Middle Ages with their statical mode of thought, their crude conceptions of government and authority, derived from Pagan Imperialism, their view of physical law as analogous to civil law, imposed or abrogated at the will of the law-giver, there was perhaps no other way of apprehending Christianity, which, however, is older than and therefore separable from these categories. The Encyclical holds to such categories still, but rightly or wrongly, the world has swept them aside; nor will any argument, however ingenious, which assumes their validity receive the slightest attention. No such *instauratio magna* need be hoped or feared.

To do him justice, the Pope shows but little confidence in the spiritual weapon of logical argumentation; and, though the secular arm is somewhat weakened since the good old days, he trusts mainly to what may yet be done in the way of external repression and coercion. In spite of the long and strenuous efforts of Leo XIII. to enforce scholasticism, it seems that the ailment of "modernists," for the most part educated in seminaries, is a profound ignorance of scholasticism. One wonders irresistibly whether a profound knowledge of scholasticism might not have something to do with their defection. However, where Leo and numbers of his predecessors failed, Pius X. hopes to succeed by precisely the same enactments. Then professors and their pupils are to be watched; the former to be deposed or put to obscure and humiliating employments, the latter to be dismissed, on the slightest symptom of the epidemic. Infected literature is to be dragged from the hands of clergy and laity, censorship to be re-enforced for the thousandth time, associations of the lower clergy to be discouraged, diocesan inquisitions to be established to spy and denounce, in the fashion exemplified by Mgr. Montagnani, and all the traditional machinery of ecclesiastical coercion to be set going.

But by way of sop to science, and to mitigate the apparent obscurantism of the Encyclical, an academy of Catholic savants is to be founded at Rome, which, we are told, "will be a living apology for Catholicism." The Vatican, while promoting their work, says the *Echo de Paris*, "will direct their labours and prevent their authors from exceeding the limits of revealed doctrine and placing themselves in opposition to it." This is plainly an extension of the idea which gave birth to the Biblical Commission, and will not doubt be as fruitful of enlightenment to the world at large. We may be sure that such problems as in no wise encroach on the somewhat indefinite and wide-spreading territory of scholastic philosophy and theology will be discussed with the utmost scientific freedom.

Whether the educated laity, on whose "intellectual exigencies" and claims to recognition the Encyclical expends so much sarcasm, will be enthusiastic or patient enough to furnish the necessary funds is another matter. This unfortunate need of funds is undoubtedly favourable to that "most destructive doctrine which is already making its appearance, and introduces lay-folk in the Church as factors of her progress." For nothing is more ingrained in the modern mind than that those who are taxed should be represented, and that those who contribute have a right to know what is done with their money.

Should the repressive measures of the Encyclical be successfully carried out, which is rather difficult to imagine, it is to be feared that modernism, to whose astounding energy, versatility, and diffusion the Encyclical bears reluctant testimony, will be simply driven underground to the catacombs, there to grow and strengthen and organize itself against the most distant day when it shall be able to break forth again with gathered impetus. In spite of sand-bars tide will come in—not necessarily, but with a dangerous rush. It took two centuries to kill Jansemus, whose roots were far fewer and deeper than those of modernism; and whose direction was against; rather than with, that of advancing civilization. If the Pope makes, or seems to make, martyrs and confessors, he may only drive the right wing of modernism into closer sympathy with the left, and win for the whole compact body the admiration and moral support, not only of the outside world, but also of multitudes of Catholics who, however indifferent or apathetic to modernism, are modern enough to dislike any appearance of moral violence and intolerance, and still more any attempt to ascribe intellectual error to bad faith and to evil motives of which God alone is judge. The Encyclical plainly desires to enlist the sympathies of other religious bodies in its condemnation of "modernists" insisting over and over again that their principles are subversive of all religion indiscriminately. But for this end it identifies Catholicism far too closely with scholasticism, and makes it too plain that it recognizes no logical alternative between extreme ultra-orthodoxism and rank atheism. Protestants will see clearly enough what they might expect from a "restoration of all things" according to the mind of the Encyclical; nor will they care to embark all their religious treasures in so frail a skiff as is furnished for them by an obsolete science theory.

Now will sarcasm, satire, and invective attract the truly charitable and devout to a system that seems to stand in need of such weapons of the fiends.

The harsh intellectualism, the almost forced antagonism to all inward religious experience and union with God which pervades the document, will probably alienate the sympathies of multitudes who, in spite of a hundred repugnances, are continually drawn towards the Catholic Church as the mother of saints and mystics and who see in mysticism that firm basis of religion which no logic, no "argument from motion," can ever supply. And as devout souls will be shocked, as cultivated minds will be revolted by a blow, not merely against the "modernists" of to-day, in principle, against their spiritual ancestry—against those names in the past to which Catholicism must readily appeal in proof of their Church's contribution to enlightenment and progress.

Have they not been proud, and justly proud, of Newman and Rosmini, and Paschal, and Mabillon, and Richard Simon, and the Bollandists, and of numberless pioneers in the field of historical criticism, and dynamical methods of thought and anti-scholastic philosophy—of men who in life and after death have been tormented and stigmatized by scholastic theologians, but who held out bravely for a *deeper* Catholicism and won respect for a cause which their adversaries had made childish and ridiculous? Such pride is struck dumb by the Encyclical, which would compel us to say that these men were in the Church, but not of it. May it be doubtful if sympathy will abound even where it might most be looked for—with those who, like Mr. Spencer Jones and his friends, are out-Heroding Herod in the cause of sacerdotal authority—but who may now be brought to pause in face of the logical issue of their tendencies. In one quarter alone will the document be received with unanimous and most significant approval. Scholastic and scholasticism, born of one, mother—of the "all-or-nothing" principle—have ever joined hands and forgotten their differences over the prostrate defender of *via media*. They hate one another; but they hate him more. One wishes them joy of their alliance.

The scope of the more aggressive sort is always delighted at any new proof of the essential absurdity of Catholicism; always indignant at "modernists" who try to rid it from the medieval expression and show that it is adaptable to every age. And Rome naively welcomes this indignation, heedless of its source and motive, and greedily swallows the supercilious compliments of her enemies, in her eagerness to bring the testimony of any sort against the hated.

One cannot help wondering what effect this Encyclical will have on the prospects of Catholic Universities and of Catholic education in general. Certainly the Pope cannot be accused of any sort of astute opportunism. Never was man more honestly fearless and reckless in the cause of his principles; nor is it possible not to admire the strength, however little one may approve the direction, of this vigorous blow from the shoulders. But will this clear exposition of the tenets of scholastic theology and of its claim to control of dictate to history and science, will the frankly inquisitorial methods by which this claim is to be enforced, will this root-and-branch repudiation of what moderns believe to be enlightenment, encourage modern Governments to entreat the Pope's episcopal delegates with the control of public education? The question answers itself.

No modernist has any right whatever to be surprised at this Encyclical; though he may perhaps be surprised at the unusual courage and candour with which this claim is to be enforced, will this root-and-branch repudiation of what moderns believe to be enlightenment, encourage modern Governments to entreat the Pope's episcopal delegates with the control of public education? The question answers itself.

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No modernist has any right whatever to be surprised at this Encyclical; though he may perhaps be surprised at the unusual courage

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

ADMIRAL, British cruiser, 3rd Nov.—Mira Bay. CHITUNG, Chinese s.s., 1,177, C. Stewart, 4th November—Shanghai 1st Nov., General Chinese. HANAN, French str., 377, Anderson, 3d Nov.—Hoihow 2nd Nov., General—A. R. Martyn. HUE, French str., 705, J. Pannier, 4th Nov.—Haiphong, Pakhoi, Hoihow and K. C. Wan 3rd Nov., General—A. R. Martyn. ISCHIA, Italian str., 2,874, Dini, 4th November—Bombay and Singapore 29th October. KING ALFRED, British cruiser, 4th Nov.—Mira Bay. KUNICHOW, British str., 1,215, Hooker, 4th November—Tientsin 29th Oct., General—Butterfield & Swire. LOCONGANO, British str., 1,902, S. J. Payne, 4th November—Manila 1st November, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co. MONMOUTH, British cruiser, 3rd Nov.—Mira Bay. NAPANG, British str., 2,91, F. Wheeler, 4th Nov.—Calcutta via Siam & Singapore 29th Oct., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co. SHINANO MARU, Jap. str., 3,960, K. Kawara, 3rd November—Shanghai 31st Oct., Flour, Cotton Yarn and General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha. SOLETAD, Norwegian str., 897, K. Thorsen, 4th November—Newcastle and Chelmsford 28th Oct., Brau—Asgaard, Thorsen & Co. TELIMACHUS, British str., 1,370, Jas. Williamson, 4th Nov.—Singapore 30th Oct., Rice and General—Chinese. TIENSIN, British str., 1,227, E. Monkman, 4th November—Wuhu 29th Oct., Rice, Butterfield & Swire.

## CLEARANCES

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.  
4th November.  
Hailor, British str., for Swallow.  
Johann, German str., for Hoikow.  
Kuikang, British str., for Canton.  
Sington, British str., for Hoikow.  
Tientsin, British str., for Canton.  
Yochow, British str., for Shanghai.

## DEPARTURES.

4th November.  
EASTEN, British str., for Kobe.  
HANOI, French str., for Hoikow.  
HELIOPOLIS, British str., for Durban.  
KAGOSHIMA MARU, Jap. str., for Singapore.  
WAISING, British str., for Shanghai.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The French str. *Hailor* reports: Fresh monsoon with high swell.  
The British str. *Nansang* reports: Moderate N. E. monsoon and sea fine and clear weather.  
The British str. *Telemacus* reports: Light to fresh N. to N. E. winds and fine weather, strong head wind latter part of passage.  
The British str. *Kuikang* reports: Light southerly winds to Brest Port, moderate N. E. to N. W. winds to Port, smooth seas.

## VESSELS IN DOCK.

November 4th.  
ABEDDEEN DOCKS.—  
KOWLOON DOCKS—Neil McLeod, Fatshan, Amigo, St. Epoch, Duxerit, Pisanulok, Lekin, COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS.—

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.  
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

## THE Company's Steamship

HAITAN.  
Captain J. S. Rouch, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 5th inst., at 9 A.M.  
For Freight or Passage apply to  
DOUGLAS LAYRAIK & CO.,  
General Managers,  
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1907. 1758

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

## THE Steamship

LIGHTNING.  
Captain E. Fay, will be despatched for the above ports TOMORROW, the 6th Nov., at 3 P.M., instead of as previously advertised.  
For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SASSON & CO., LTD.,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, 4th November, 1907. 1738

THE RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE, ODESSA AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

## THE Steamship

KIEW,  
will be ready to load about Middle of November.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
MELCHERS & CO.,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1907. 1712

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

## THE Steamship

SCHUYLKILL.  
Captain Anderson, will be despatched as above on the 30th November.  
For Freight, &c., apply to  
STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,  
Oriental Freight Department,  
(Hotel Mansions),  
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1907. 1721

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.  
SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Regular Steamship Service between Hongkong, CALLAO AND IQUIQUE, VIA JAPAN PORTS (Kartas, Kobe and Yokohama) With option to Call at Mexican and other Coast Ports.

Steamer Tons  
"KATHARINE PARK" 5,000 End of Nov.  
"KASATO MARU" 6,100 Sometime in March 1908.  
Taking Freight and Passengers to other Eastern and Western Coast Ports of South America in connection with Steamers of the Pacific S. N. Co.

K. MATSDA, Manager,  
York Building,  
Hongkong, 12th October, 1907. 10

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k." nearest Hongkong "k." midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m." and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

## SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & CO.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	BONKHO	Brit. str.	—	G. W. Gordon	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 6th inst.
LONDON &c. VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	ARCADIA	Brit. str.	—	A. L. Valentini	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 16th inst., at Noon.
MARSEILLES, &c. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	ERNEST SIMONS	Fr. str.	—	Girard	MESSEGERIES MARITIMES	On 12th inst., at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE & COPIENHAGEN	CANTON	Swed. str.	—	Brömer	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	End of November.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SITONIA	Ger. str.	—	G. Meiners	MELCHERS & CO.	On 25th inst.
NAPLES, GENOVA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, &c.	ROON	Ital. str.	—	Dini	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	To-morrow, at Noon.
NAPLES & GENOVA VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	ISCHIA	Ger. str.	—	Bahle	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 11th inst., at Noon.
NAPLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	—	v. Döhrn	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 11th December.
TRIESTE, &c. VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	CHINA	Aus. str.	—	A. Petris	SANDEL, WIELER & CO.	On 9th January.
CONSTANTINOPLE, ODESSA & BLACK SEA PORTS	KIEW	Rus. str.	—	MELCHERS & CO.	—	About 21st inst.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	OCEAN MONARCH	Am. str.	—	SHEWAN TOME & CO.	—	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	SCUTICIL	Brit. str.	—	STANDARD OIL CO.	—	On 8th inst.
VANCOUVER VIA HANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	—	On 30th inst.
ENTREPRESS OF JAPAN	ENTREPRESS	Brit. str.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	—	To-morrow, at Noon.
VI. TORIA (B.C.) & TACOMA VIA JAPAN	KATHERINE PARK	Am. str.	—	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	—	On 21st inst., at 4 P.M.
PRINZ 2. WALDEMAR	PRINZ 2. WALDEMAR	Brit. str.	—	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	—	On 15th inst.
EASTEN	EASTEN	Brit. str.	—	MELCHERS & CO.	—	End of November.
NIKIBEI MARU	NIKIBEI MARU	Jap. str.	—	G. Livingston & CO.	—	On 7th inst., at 5 P.M.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	PRINZ SIGISMUND	Brit. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	—	On 30th inst., at Noon.
JAPAN	THILWONG	Ger. str.	—	MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA	—	On 4th Dec., at 4 P.M.
TIENSIN	CHENGSHING	Brit. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	—	On 11th inst., at 5 P.M.
TIENSIN	KUICHOW	Brit. str.	—	MELCHERS & CO.	—	On 25th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	PRINZES ALICE	Brit. str.	—	JAVI-CHINA-JAPAN LINIE	—	About 15th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SILESIA	Ger. str.	—	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	—	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI, YAMOY & FOOCHOW	SOSHU MARU	Jan. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	—	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	NAISANG	Brit. str.	—	MELCHERS & CO.	—	On 9th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SYRIA	Brit. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	—	To-day.
SHANGHAI	POLYNESIEN	Fren. str.	—	P. & O. S. N. CO.	—	To-morrow, at 7 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MALTA	Brit. str.	—	MESSEGERIES MARITIMES	—	On 8th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SIAM	Dan. str.	—	MELCHERS & CO.	—	About 11th inst.
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW & AMOY	PAKROI	Brit. str.	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	—	On 15th inst.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	DALVIN MARU	Jap. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	—	On 20th inst.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	HAITAN	Brit. str.	—	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	—	End of November.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	KWANGSE	Brit. str.	—	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	—	On 10th inst., at 9 A.M.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	KUERLIANG	Brit. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	—	Today.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	TIENTSIN	Brit. str.	—	P. & O. S. N. CO.	—	To-morrow, at 9 A.M.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	SEKCHUEN	Brit. str.	—	MELCHERS & CO.	—	On 7th inst., at 4 P.M.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	SEACHING	Brit. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	—	On 8th inst., at 4 P.M.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	SINGAN	Brit. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	—	On 9th inst., at 4 P.M.
MANILA	TAMING	Brit. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	—	On 10th inst., at 4 P.M.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	—	On 16th inst., at 4 P.M.
MANILA	EUBI	Brit. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	—	To-day, at Noon.
CEBU & ILOILO	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	—	On 12th inst., at 3 P.M.
SANDAKAN	KAFIUNG	Brit. str.	—	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	—	Quick despatch.
KUDAT & SANTAKAN	MAUSANG	Brit. str.	—	SHEWAN TOME & CO.	—	On 12th inst., at 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	FOOKSANG	Brit. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	—	On 8th inst., at 4 P.M.
JAVA PORTS	TIJANAS	Dut. str.	—	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	—	On 8th inst., at 4 P.M.

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR  
SAILERS  
TO  
SAIL  
CHEONGSHING" Wed'day 6/1 Nov., 10 A.M.  
"SHAIJ, YOKOAMA, KOBE & MOJI" Friday, 8th Nov., 11 A.M.  
"NAMSANG" Friday, 8th Nov., 11 A.M.  
"MAUSANG" Friday, 8th Nov., 4 P.M.  
"CHOTSANG" Friday, 8th Nov., 4 P.M.  
"LOONGSANG" Friday, 8th Nov., 4 P.M.  
"TIENSIN" Tuesday, 12th Nov., 3 P.M.  
REDUCED FARES TO STRAITS AND CALCUTTA.  
Hongkong to Singapore 1st Class, Single \$ 65. Return \$100  
Penang " 85. " 180  
Calcutta " 165. " 250

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† Taking Cargo or Through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yangtze Ports For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD., Hongkong, 4th November, 1907.

GENERAL MANAGERS. 18

HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon and cabin Electric Light, Perfected Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESSES carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP TONS CAPTAIN FOR SAILING DATE.

RUBI 2540 R. W. Almond Manila On 8th November.  
ZAFIRO 2540 A. Fraser Manila On 16th November.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOME & CO., GENERAL MANAGER.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1907. 15

## HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

## AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST).

## SABANG BAY COALING STATION, POELOE WEH, NORTH SUMATRA.

CABLE ADDRESS:—"HARCOAL", SABANG OR AMSTERDAM.  
General Agent—G. A. WITTE, London, E.C.  
Coal Agents—HALF BLYTH & CO., London, E.C.  
Favourably situated at the entrance to the Straits of Malacca for all steamers from and to the Straits, China, Japan, India, Europe, United States, South Africa, etc.  
BEST WELSH, JAPANESE, OMNILIN, AND BENGAL COAL.  
No harbour dues, no pilotage charged and quick despatch given DAY and NIGHT.  
FRESH WATER and ICE, SHIP'S STORES and PROVISIONS at Moderate Prices.  
FLOATING DOCK available for Steamers up to 3,000 tons' displacement and workshop fitted for any ordinary repairs.

For further particulars apply to the Agents at Hongkong.  
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,  
YORK BUILDINGS, [2300]  
Hongkong, 1st December, 1906.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
HOIHOW, PAKHOI and HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	On 5th Nov., NOON.	
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 5th Nov., 4 P.M.	
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"PAKHOI"	On 5th Nov., 5 P.M.	
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"KWANGSE"	On 6th Nov., 4 P.M.	
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"KUKIANG"	On 7th Nov., 4 P.M.	
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"KANSU"	On 8th Nov., 4 P.M.	
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"TIENTHIN"	On 9th Nov., 4 P.M.	
CEBU and ILLOILO	"KAIKONG"	On 9th Nov., 4 P.M.	
TIENTHIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 9th Nov., 4 P.M.	
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"SZECHUAN"	On 10th Nov., 4 P.M.	
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"SHAOHSING"	On 16th Nov., 4 P.M.	
KOBE	"TSINAN"	On 25th Nov., 4 P.M.	
MANILA	ZAMBOANGA, PORT DABWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, HOBART, LAUNCESTON, NEW ZEALAND, MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE, and PERTH	"CHANGSHA".....	On 4th Dec., 4 P.M.
The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified steward is carried.			
Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.			
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates to all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.			
REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.			
For Freight or Passage, apply to—			
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS			

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO'S S.S.	LEAVING	
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, ("SOSHU MARU")	WED'DAY, 6th Nov.		
AMOY and FOOCHOW	Capt. T. SUGIKA	at 7 A.M.	
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW, ("DALJIN MARU")	SUNDAY, 10th Nov.		
AMOY	Capt. I. SAKURAI	at 9 A.M.	
These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidships. Unrivalled Table.			
Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.			
For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office, Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.			
Hongkong, 5th November, 1907.			

T. ARIMA, Manager.

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZESS ALICE"	Tuesday, 5th November.	
NAPLES, GENOVA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	"ROON"	Wednesday, 6th Nov., at NOON	
MANILA, FRIEDR. WILHELM. HAFEN, SIMPSONSHAFEN, SAMARAI, B. G. GANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR"	Thursday, 7th Nov., at 5 P.M.	
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND"	Aabout Friday, Capt. D. LENZ	15th November.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO"	Beginning of November.	

For further particulars apply to—

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
MELCHERS & CO.,  
GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1907.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF UNDER 11 DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC is the "EMPERESS LINE," Saving 5 to 10 days' Ocean Travel.

11 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER,  
18 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration).

TUES LEAVE HONGKONG ARRIVE VANCOUVER

"MONTEAGLE".....	6,163	WEDNESDAY, 6th Nov. ....	30th Nov.
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN" 6,000	"	THURSDAY, 21st Nov. ....	5th Dec.
"EMPERESS OF CHINA" 6,000	"	THURSDAY, 19th Dec. ....	6th Jan.
"EMPERESS OF INDIA" 6,000	"	THURSDAY, 16th Jan. ....	3rd Feb.

"EMPERESS" Steamers will depart from HONGKONG at 4 P.M.

Intermediate Steamers at 12 NOON.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC with the Co's NEW PALATIAL "EMPERESS" Steamship, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 224 days from YOKOHAMA and 294 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class ..... via St. Lawrence River Lines or New York £71.10

Intermediate on Steamers 240, 242

and 1st Class Railways 240, 242

First Class rates include cost of Meals and Bath in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carry Intermediate passengers only, at Intermediate rates.

## PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON and ANTWERP	BORNEO	About 6th Nov.	Freight and Passage.
VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SAID and MARETTILLE	Capt. G. W. Gordon, R.N.R.	Nov. 3	Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SYRIA and YOKOHAMA	Capt. D. C. Gregor, R.N.R.	About 7th Nov.	Freight and Passage.
MALTA	Capt. R. A. Peters	About 15th Nov.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	ACADIA	Noon, 16th Nov.	See Special Advertisement.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1907.

## PASSENGER SEASON 1908.

### IN 25 DAYS TO ITALY

BY THE

### MAGNIFICENT N.D.L. LINERS:

TONS REG.	STEAMERS	TONS REG.	STEAMERS
8,000	BUELOW	8,000	ON MARCH 11TH.
9,630	PRINZ LUDWIG	9,630	ON MARCH 25TH.
10,911	PRINZESS ALICE	10,911	ON APRIL 8TH.

CALLING AT NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR AND SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS.

Early booking recommended.

For Particulars, apply to—

MELCHERS & CO.,  
General Agents.

## SHIPPING IN PORT.

### STEAMERS.

ACABA	British str. 3,174	Wm. Hunt, 18th October—New York 27th August, Oil—Standard Oil Co.
AMERICA MARU	Japanese str. 3,460	Philip II. Going, 30th October—San Francisco 2nd, and Shanghai 27th Oct., Mails and General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
AMIGO	German str. 822	T. N. Baltzen, 1st November—Haiphong 27th and Hanoi 30th October, General—Jesien & Co.
ANGHIN	German str. 1,001	C. Kampel, 1st November—Bangkok and Swatow 31st Oct. Rice and Wood—Butterfield & Swire.
CHONGMING	British str. 1,255	P. M. B. Lake, 1st Nov.—Tientsin via Coast Ports 25th October, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
CHUNHSAN	British str. 1,417	D. A. King, 3rd Nov.—Wuhu and Chinkiang 27th October, Rice & General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
DRUPA	Norwegian steamer, 1,102	R. W. Glannie, Bais Bay 30th Oct.—Bangkok & Swatow 29th Oct., General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
DRYBURG	Norwegian steamer, 1,102	Ellen Rickmers, British str. 5,000, H. Pape, 29th October—Mojo 23rd October, Coal—Bradley & Co.
EMPERESS OF JAPAN	British str. 5,940	H. Pybus, R.N.R., 20th October—Vancouver B.C. 1st October, Mails and General—C. P. R. Co.
HAITAN	British str. 1,183	J. S. Roich, 3rd Nov.—Coast Ports 2nd Nov., General—Douglas L. P. & Co.
KANHAN	German str. 952	M. Ipalan, 1st November—Hoichow 31st Oct., General—Jesien & Co.
KANSU	British str. 1,143	J. Speed, 31st Oct.—Wuhu 25th October, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.
KIUKIANG	British str. 1,228	H. W. Wavell, 2nd November—Shanghai 30th Oct., General—Butterfield & Swire.
KIUKIANG	British str. 1,228	A. Stott, 31st Oct.—Nanchow 22nd October, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.
KWANTUNG	British str. 1,293	A. Stott, 31st Oct.—Nanchow 24th October, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.
KWANTUNG	Chinese str. 1,536	Wm. H. Luot, 31st October—Shanghai 28th October, General—Chinas.
LIGHTNING	British str. 2,122	E. Fay, 29th October—Calcutta & Singapore 23rd Oct., General—David Sassoon & Co.
MAUSANG	British str. 1,451	R. Houghton, 29th October—Sandakan 24th Oct., Timber and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
MONTEAGLE	British str. 3,933	S. Robinson, R.N.R., 18th October—Vancouver B.C. 30th Sept., Mails and General—C. P. R. Co.
PAKHOI	British str. 1,054	F. Simpson, 1st Nov.—Swatow 31st Oct., General—Butterfield & Swire.
PAKHOI	British str. 2,192	E. Fay, 29th October—Shanghai 31st Oct., General—Butterfield & Swire.
PAKING	British str. 2,895	Rodway, 3rd Nov.—Shanghai 31st Oct., General—Butterfield & Swire.
PAULI	British str. 2,353	Sandakan, 20th October—Tientsin 14th October, Ballast—Meyer & Co.
PAULI	British str. 2,353	Sand

## POST OFFICE NOTICE

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PARCEL MAILED, HOMEWARD.

Parcels for the United Kingdom—via Gibraltar posted up to 5 p.m. on Friday the 15th November, are due in London on the 21st December.

With an additional fee of 60 cents, parcels may be forwarded via Brindisi and if posted before 5 p.m. on the 15th November, would accompany the letter mail, due in London on the 16th December.

Parcels intended for New Year's delivery should also be forwarded by the mail of the 15th November, as the next parcel mail of the 29th November is not due in London till the 4th January, 1908, unless they are posted to be forwarded overland via Brindisi in which case an additional fee of 60 cents must be paid, such parcels are due in London about the 5th December.

The rates of postage on ordinary parcels are as follows:

For a parcel not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight	60 cents.
" " " 7 lbs.	\$1.20
" " " 11 lbs.	\$1.80

Under no circumstances will parcels weighing over 11 lbs. be forwarded.

All parcels containing jewellery or any article of gold or silver must be insured. All insured parcels must be sealed. The seal must bear the impression of a device or private mark. Coin must not be used for sealing purposes.

International Reply Coupons may be exchanged with the following Countries—

Gibraltar, Kaifeng (Japanese Sagami), Manchuria (Japanese Post Offices), Norway, and the Norwegian Post Offices in Spitsbergen.

The Siberia, with the American mail, left Shanghai and may be expected here to-day, at 10 a.m.

The Princess Alice, with the German mail of the 8th October, left Singapore on Friday, the 1st inst., at 10 a.m., and may be expected here to-day, at 2 p.m.

The *Princesse de Galles*, with the French mail of the 11th Oct., leaves Singapore on Monday, the 4th instant, at 3 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 11th instant. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 7th Sept.

FOR

PER DATE

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	
Hoio, Pakhoi and Haiphong	
Macao	
Tientsin	
Singapore	
Manila	
Ningpo and Shanghai	
Swatow, Amoy, Foochow and Shanghai	
Hoio, Pakhoi and Haiphong	
Quang Chow Wan, Hoio, Pakhoi and Haiphong	
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	
Victoria and Vancouver	
Montague	
EUROPE, &c., India via Tuticorin	
(L to Letters 11.00 to 11.30 a.m. Extra Postage 10 cents.)	
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)	
Room	
Montague	
Wednesday, 6th, 10.00 a.m.	
Wednesday 6th	
Printed Matter and Samples	10.00 a.m.
Postage 10.00 a.m.	
(Registration with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 a.m.)	
Postage 10.00 a.m.	
Left	11.00 a.m.

## DIAMOND BRAND AMOROSO SHERRY

STRENGTHENING,  
STIMULATING,  
APPETISING.

Our AMOROSO SHERRY can be taken equally before, during or after meals and can be enjoyed whilst smoking.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS.

I hereby certify that I have very carefully analysed a sample of Sherry—“AMOROSO”—received from Messrs. H. RUTTON JEE &amp; SON of Hongkong, and from the results of my investigations I have formed a very favourable opinion as to its qualities as a genuine and healthful wine.

It is a pure and wholesome product, made from the best grown grapes, and is entirely free from all foreign ingredients, and possesses tonic and sustaining properties to a high degree.

I consider that it will prove invaluable for bracing the nerves, and invigorating the system.

GRANVILLE H. SHARPE, F.C.S.

11 &amp; 12, Gt. Tower Street, London, E.C.

\$18.00 PER CASE, 12 DOZEN BOTTLES.

H. RUTTON JEE & SON.  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.  
No. 5, D'AGUILAR STREET, HONGKONG.

## FOR PROTECTION

of the bottoms of Cargo-Boats, Dredgers, Lighters, Junks of Piles, Wharf and Dock-Timbers, i.e. of any kind of Woodwork temporarily or permanently submerged in Sea Water; as well as for Protection of all exposed Woodwork

USE ONLY

KENNON'S TEREDO-PROOF

AND

WOOD-ARMOR PAINT

A peerless Wood Preservative and insoluble Paint, gives in Sea-Water, ABSOLUTE PROTECTION against the “Teredo” and all other Marine-Para-Worms; will make Exposed Wood proof against the ATTACKS of the WHITE ANT, &amp;c. It can be applied by ordinary unskilled labour.

For prices and further information apply to

GEBRUDER ROESE, (Roese Brothers) Swatow.  
General Agents for the Far East.

1547

## COMMERCIAL.

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

November 4th.

ON LONDON—

Telegraphic Transfer

Bank Bills, on demand

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight

Credits, at 4 months' sight

Documentary Bills 4 months' sight

ON PARIS—

Bank Bills, on demand

Credits, at 4 months' sight

ON GERMANY—

on demand

ON NEW YORK—

Bank Bills, on demand

Credits, at 60 days' sight

ON BOMBAY—

Telegraphic Transfer

Bank, on demand

ON CALCUTTA—

Telegraphic Transfer

Bank, on demand

ON SHANGHAI—

Bank, at sight

Private, 30 days' sight

ON YOKOHAMA—

On demand

ON MANILA—

On demand—Pesos 100

ON SINGAPORE—

On demand—131 p.m.

ON BATAVIA—

On demand

ON HAIKONG—

On demand—4 p.m.

ON SAIGON—

On demand—4 p.m.

ON BANGKOK—

On demand

SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying Rate

GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael

BAR SILVER, per oz.

SUBSIDARY COINS

per cent.

Chinese 20 cents pieces

\$4.58 discount.

10 5.10

10 4.25

10 4.90

10 4.90

## BANKS

## DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK

CAPITAL FULLY PAID UP.—Sh. Taels 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS, Bank.

BRANCHES:

Berlin, Hamburg, Colombo, Hankow

Tientsin, Peking, Tsinan, Tung-ta

Kobe, Yokohama, Singapore.

Founded by the following Banks and

Bankers:

KÖNIGLICHE SENHANDELSGESELLSCHAFT (PREUßISCHE

STAATSBANK) Berlin.

DIREKTION DER DISCONTO-GESELLSCHAFT

DEUTSCHE BANK

S. BLEICHROEDER

BERLINSCHE HANDELS-GESELLSCHAFT

INDUSTRIE-UND HANDEL UND

ROBERT WAGENHAGEN &amp; CO.

M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD &amp;

SÖHNE

FRANKFURT a.M.

JACOB S. H. STEIN

NORDDEUTSCHE BANK IN HAMBURG, Hamburg

SAM. OTTFERSEN, JR. &amp; CO., KÖLN.

BAVARISCHE HYPOTHEKEN UND WICHTEL-BANK, MÜNCHEN.

LONDON BANKERS:

MESSRS. N. M. ROTHSCHILD &amp; SONS

THE UNION OF LONDON &amp; SMITH'S

BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY

DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT

INTEREST allowed on Current Account,

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be

labeled on application. Every description of

Banking and Exchange business transacted.

F. JUNG,

Manager.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1907.

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## BANKS

## HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is

conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½

Per Cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option

their deposits to be placed on FIXED

DEPOSIT at 4 Per Cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION.

J. H. M. SMITH

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907.

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NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE

HANDELSBANK

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK

ESTABLISHED 1883.

Authorised Capital Fl. 15,000,000 (21,250,000)

Subscribed Capital Fl. 10,000,000 (Paid up)

Reserve Fund Fl. 2,125,736 (2176,148)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.

SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.

HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.

BRANCHES: Singapore, Sourabaya, Samarang, Indramajoo, Bandoeng and Weltevreden.

CORRESPONDENTS at: Cheribon, Tegal, Pekalongan, Macassar, Pontianak, Padang, Medan, Pemang, Banjarm, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Karachi, Djedda, Bangkok, Saigon, Shanghai.

BANKERS:

London: THE WILLIAMS DRACOON BANK,

Paris: SWISS BANKING BANK.

Berlin: DEUTSCHE BANK.

Brussels: BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS

BAS.